NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. KDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will b at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year

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The California Edition, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of

in the WESKLY HERALD, the European and California

New York, Sunday, April 1, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broo LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE Nos. 728 and 730 Br WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRUCT BALLADS, MUSICAL GRMS, &c.. Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.-Far Kan

SAN PRAN ISCO MINSTRBLS, 535 Broadway, opposite Metropolian Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.—The Committee on Ways and Means. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing-ing Dancing, Burlesquee, &c.—Stephen's Escape; of English Rule in Lineland.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broay.-Nugno Conicalities, Businesques, Ac. Hor

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tenistreet—Open every morning and afternoon,—New Conscions or War Views and Historic Postraits. Free the public.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of th Business Public.

ally papers of this city for two years. In the first umn are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:-

	Thirteen months	For the
Paper.	ending Dec. 31, 1884.	Fear 1865.
Horald	\$577,455	\$669,193
Arbuno	280,080	301,841
Times		284,413
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	128,056	177,204
Journal of Commerce.		173,646
Franscript	62,644	164,461
Blaste Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Bun		101,793
Commercial Advertise	r 60,322	77,556
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	62,350	68,742
New Yorker Demokra		25,734

Totals..... \$1,878,267 This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and asive circulation, the chief organ of the adver tisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of commun cating their business wants to the public.

THE NEWS.

THE PACIFIC.

dates to March 23, brings interesting intelligence from
the South Pacific coast.

Fuller details of the naval battle of Abtao between the
allied squadron and the two vessels of the Spanish fleet—
the news of which we published on the 24th ult.—
represent the victory for the silles as much more comsplete than we had been previously led to believe,
fit now appears that the Blanca was almost
centirely disabled and rendered useless. Her cabin
was knocked to pieces, and it is believed her loss in killed
was very great. The Villa de Madrid was also very
seriously damaged. At the time of the attack by the
paniards the allied squadron was engaged in repairing,
and three of the four vessels were taken at a great disnordition to reply to the fire of the Spaniards, and the
victory was due to the superior calibre of the guas of
the allied fleet.

Great rejoicings were had at Lima over this victory.
The formation of the alliance between Ecuador, Chile,
Boitvia and Pers, and the success these far attending
their cause, had filled the people with enthusiasm.

The Peruvian iron-clad Los got aground on Whale's
Back, Callao, and was got of through the sid of the
flusted States steamer Nyack. The Peruvian privateer
Levandi had exploded her botlers and put into Ancud
for repairs.

In order to secure a sufficiency of supplies Peru has

perator who admits his guilt, describes minutely the operator who admits his guilt, describes minutely the manner of the abstraction of the bonds, and demands his liberty and one hundred thousand dollars for the return of the missing securities. He apparently thinks he can defy the law and make his own terms. The account of his demeanor and appearance and the manner of the theft will be found intensely interesting.

The average number of complaints received at the office of the Complaint Bureau daily is seventy-dwe, and admits from the property of the complaint seventy-dwe, and admits from the complaints are seventy-dwe, and the complaints are seventy-dwe, and the complaints are seventy-dwe, and the complaints are seventy-dwe.

a similar number are adjusted. Four hundred barrels of diseased herrings were soized yesterday on board fish ing smacks lying at pier 22 East river, and condemned

diseased herrings were seized yesterday on board fishing smacks lying at pier 22 East river, and condemned. Reports of Brooklyn Inspectors, published elsewhere, give a grievous account of the condition of Gowanus and other parts where pigs, goats and poultry are kept.

The case of the government against Simon Donau, who has been charged in connection with the alleged distillery frauds, was up again for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Betts. Mr. A. Cakey Hall submitted some further grounds why the complaint should be dismissed. He was replied to by Mr. S. G. Courtney, on the part of the United States, after which the Commissioner adjourned the proceedings till Tuesday next.

During last week the wills of the following named persons were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn:—Elizabeth Barker and Charles M. Cragin, both of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of David S. Ellerson, Chaa. Jaquish, Geo. F. Taylor, Jos. B. Ward, Elizabeth Cannon and Geo. N. Nickersou, all of Brooklyn.

A Southerner entered a complaint yesterday before Justice Connoily against Mi'es Farren and James Hillman, the reputed proprietors of a gambling house in Broadway, charging them with having won from him at various times, at the game of

house in Broadway, charging them with having won from him at various times, at the game of faro, some four thousand dollars. The magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the parties complained of, who, togother with twenty-two others who were in the establishment, were taken before the justice. The police also seized a quantity of gaming implements and seven hundred dollars in money on the table before the players. Farren and Hillman were required to furnish bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each to answer before the Court of Sessions, and the others were fined five dollars each and discharged.

The new gunboat Quinnebaug was successfully launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning. A large number of specta-

o'clock yesterday morning. A large number of specia-tors, including many naval officers, ladies and citizens were present. The band of the Vermont enlivened the

scene by playing excellent music.

Lewis Moore was yesterday arrested charged with com mitting a burglary in the house of Aaron Adler, No. 132 Division street. He was locked up in default of bail in

Edward Lee was yesterday arrested on a charge of having passed a forged check for \$235 99, on the Chemi-cal Bank. He was committed to await his trial, with two accomplices, arrested some time ago. To-day, Easter, or the resurrection of our Lord, is the greatest festival in the Christian calendar. It will be celebrated in all the churches of this city by special musical and religious services. The origin of the name the fixing of the date of the festival, the ancient cus toms, legends and superstitions apportaining to it, and its observance in Rome and in the European cathedrals are given in to-day's article on the subject. Yesterday boly eek closed with very impressive ceremonies at the lead

ing Catholic churches.

Holy Saturday was celebrated yesterday with the usual rites and ceremonies in the various churches throughout the city. The resurrection of Christ from the dead will be commemorated to-day in all the churches with ap-

e commemorated to day in all the untroperate reprinted in the control of the F. B. have issued a card or the Central Council of the F. B. have issued a card or the control of the council of the financial of

The steamer Rebecca Barton, under the command of Captain Berry, from New Orleans, bound to Philadelphia, sprung aleak on the night of the 17th ult., and was abandoned on the 20th. The captain and crew arrived at Key West in the steamer's boats on the 21st.

The British bark Isabel, Captain Landon, from Savannala-Mar, Jamaica, bound to London, was wrecked 10th ult. on Triumph Reef, south of Cape Florida. The masses of the captain and the captain of her captain of the captain and the captain of the captain of the captain and the captain of the captain and the captain of the captain captain of the captain of the captain captain of the captain captain of the captain captain of the captain capt

ter and crew were saved, also a portion of her cargo.

The stock market was heavy yesterday, excep-

merchandles markets yesterday. Nearly all commodities were quiet, and prices were to a great degree nominal, though some of the leading articles were firm. Petroleum was very steady. Sugar was firm. Coffee and cotton rather weak. On "Chenge four was steady. Wheat was a shade firmer. Corn steady. Onts steady. Pork firm. Lard dull, but unchanged. Butter and cheese quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

MISCELLANBOUS,

It was rumored in Washington yesterday that a stormy
Cabinet meeting had resulted in the notification of Secretaries Stanton and Hartan, by the President, that he
would be glad to receive their resignations.

By way of San Francisco we have news of liberal successes in the southwestern States of Mexico. Tehnan-

By way of San Francisco we have a second in the southwestern States of Mexico. Tehnantopee was assaulted by General Figueroa in the middle of January, but valiantly defended by the imperial General Pricto. The liberals were about two thousand men strong, and though they succeeded in taking the fort at the beginning of the action, they were finally beliged to withdraw after losing one hundred and sixteen men, among whom was the fa-

regards health, one hundred out of three hundred being sick.

The canvam in Connecticut closed yesterday with large, enthusiastic and exciting meetings of the two parties at Hartford. The campaign excites unusual interest among the people, and the election on Monday promises to be as exciting as the issue is critical. Richard Vaux, Esc., of Peonsylvania, made a strong address to the democratic meeting, which we publish in full. General Banks and others addressed the republican meeting.

The hitch in the New Jersey Senatorial election continues, though the position of Mr. Foovel is somewhat changed by later events. He announces his readiness to go into an election as soon as he is assured that the republicans in caucus will determine upon and vote for "some true man." He names as among those whom he is willing to support, and either of whom he will vote for, the Hon. A. E. Hay, Judge George S. Woodshull, Richard S. Field, John Van Dyke, or Dudley B. Gregory. On the temporary adjournment of the Legislature many of the members went home, but the excitement on the question runs so high that they will all be likely to reappear promptly on the day set aside for the reassemblage of the Legislatura. Our Trenton correspondence contains several interesting statements regarding the situation of matters at the State capital of New J-reey.

The exequators of C. E. Hablicht, consul for Sweden and Nerway at this port, and T. M. Srenson, consul for the same governments at New Orleans, have been revoked.

Another destructive fire visited the oil regions yester.

Another destructive fire visited the oil regions yester-day. The flyde and Egbert farm wells at Petroleum Centre took fire, and thirty-five wells were burned. The loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand barrels of oil and one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in

The Contemplated Neoro Chembation in Richmon.—If the report be true that the negro population of Richmond and its vicinity intend to make a public celebration on the 3d inst. and in honor of the capture of the rebel capital last year, it must be regarded as a most injudicious proceeding, and ought to be prohibited. If it were desirable to celebrate this anniversary at all the negroes are certainly not the proper class to participate in it. It is said that General Terry is about to concentrate some regular troops in Richmond to prevent this demonstration, lest violence should cocur. If this has not been done it ought to be. It is the duty of the authorities to keep the peace, and as Richmond is still under military law General Terry is the right person to see that police regulations are attended to. There can be very little doubt that such a display on the part of the colored people of Richmond would cause intense irritation, and would probably lead to bloodshed.

The Moteor Case-What Is Neutrality? It is not long since it was stated in the papers of this city that "the Spanish Minister had made a representation to our government concerning the alleged shipment of goods contraband of war to Chile from this city, and that the Cus-toms authorities here had been enjoined to take action for the strict enforcement of the neu-

It will be seen by our law reports that the case of the Meteor, suspected of being fitted out to cruise against Spain, has again come up in court before Judge Betts, and that, in answer to an application of her owners to be allowed to bond her according to rule, the District Attorney, in addition to his law argument made an objection quite new in the annals e our courts, and one which he stated must prove "fatal to the application," being a letter from the Secretary of State enclosing a demand from the Spanish Minister that the vessel should not be bonded. It seems to us that great confusion of ideas prevails in the public mind as to what can and what cannot be done consistently with our neutrality. Mr. Seward has added to this confusion, first, by his complaints to Earl Russell because of the shipment of arms and munitions of war to the Confederates, at a time when they had been acknowledged as belligerents, and when our own agents were shipping the same class of arms by every steamer from England; and, secondly, by prohibiting the export of arms and other military supplies from this country during our war, not on the ground of maintaining neutrality, but the legitimate ground of retaining them for our own use.

Now we have his very singular attempt to influence and control the courts in the interest

It is time, therefore, to inquire what hones neutrality requires of our government, and what our people can and cannot properly do in behalf of either of the belligerents. First, as to the government. Its simple function is to enforce our laws and the laws of nations, without straining them in favor of either belligerent or our own citizens But where there is a doubt it unquestionably should be interpreted in favor of the weak rather than the strong, unless we are willing to lay ourselves under the suspicion of suffering dictation. The government has an undoubted right to exercise a sound discretion in any case of suspected infringement of these laws which its prosecuting officers may bring before it, but It has no right to throw its heavy sword into the

scales of Justice. Now, what are the rights of our people, and Now, what are the rights of our people, and what may they properly do to practically express their sympathy with their republican or oppressed neighbors? One of the pretexts of Spain in attacking Chile is that the people of the latter sympathized with the Peruvians, in their contest with the Spaniards, to the extent of refusing supplies to the Spaniah fleet, and because Chile made coal contraband of war. The public sentiment of the world has condemned the pretexts of Spain, and pronounced against their validity as a ground of hostile action. The people of any country may not only tion. The people of any country may not only legitimately express their sympathy with either belingerent, but may, within certain limits, give it practical form, without giving just cause of

Let us see what are . the articles contraband of war white Spanish Minister asks our authorities prohibit. Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary State under Washington, asserted, in reply the complaints of the French Minister on the

This doctrine of the administration of Washington has been repeatedly and uniformly as-serted by our government. We acted upon it nobody thought of questioning our right, ex-cept perhaps the Spanish Minister. So far as concerns arms and goods contraband of war, including, of course, torpedoes, shot and

war, including, of course, torpedoes, shot and shell.

We now come to the somewhat more complicated matter, the export or sending abroad of ships for sale. Our neutrality law provides that in the case of an armed ship or ships intended for war, whose cargoes shall consist chiefly of arms and munitions of war, the government may detain them until certain prescribed bonds are given. The law is perfectly plain, and the practice has conformed to it, our shipbuilders freely sending abroad their ships for sale in times of war or peace. Under certain circumstances, such ships, if bound to a beiligerent port, might be considered contraband of war, as in the case of our numerous steamers which have carried guns under the national flag, and which are daily clearing for Havana, Rio Janeiro and Vera Crus—all belli-

gerent ports.

There can be little difficulty in getting at the law and the right in these cases. But another and more doubtful class of cases is that of neutral transports being fitted out to carry troops and munitions of war for belligerents. In practice France and England thus employed our ships in their war with Rossis, and if that friendly Power made complaint we never heard of it, and our government certainly paid no attention to it. We followed the same precedent in chartering neutral ships to bring munitions of war from Europe. Of course, in such cases, the ships were liable to seisure on the high seas by a belligerent as carriers of contraband; but it was never pretended that we violated the neutrality of England, France or Belgium by thus employing them. So much for what neutral subjects may do, and have uniformly done.

uniformly done. What neutral subjects may not do can be stated with more brevity. They may not easilst men for cither belligerent on our soil. The distinction is a plain one. We may send out munitious of war of all sorts, merchant ships war we can send abroad for sale, with crews needful for the voyage to the place of sale. We may send them with their arms on board, but the men to fight them we cannot legally send. Whether the law should be altered we do not now propose to discuss. The British Parliament seems about ready, now that our horse has been stolen and theirs is in danger, to join us in locking the stable door by chang-

ing the law about ships, and it doubtless would be an act of great magnanimity on our part to concur; but probably neither Congress nor the people are in the right frame of mind for any such change of law and practice.

EFFECTS OF RADICAL LEGISLATION UPON PRICES.—About one year has elapsed since Lee's surrender and the rebellion was suppressed. At that time (April 3, 1865) gold was selling in New York at forty-air cents premium; cotton, thirty-six cents per pound; flour, twelve dollars per barrel; pork, twentysix dollars per barrel; beef, twenty-one dollars per barrel. At this time (April, 1866) gold is selling at twenty-eight premium, or eighteen per cent less than it was a year ago; cotton commands forty-four cents per pound; flour is sixteen dollars per barrel; pork, twenty-six; boef, twenty-four. With the heavy decline in gold one would imagine that a corresponding decline in articles of general consumption would follow; but such, we find, is not the case. Flour, pork and beef have advanced, and even cotton has gone up in price, not-withstanding the receipt of the large amount of two million bales, besides perhaps three hundred thousand bales that have reached market and not been reported. A balance of half a million bales probably remains in the interior yet to be shipped. How are we to account for this advance in prices? How is it that the burdens of the people are increasing instead of diminishing as gold depreciates? The products of the South are coming forward and the value of the currency is appreciating. We think a correct answer to these questions can be found in the radical legislation in Congrees. The disturbing elements there have kept the business of the country in an unsettled condition ever since the war ceased. With the return of peace it was generally supposed that the country would be allowed to recover its energies, and trade resume its ac-customed channels. But the radicals, fearing to lose power, are constantly laboring to keep alive a sentiment of hostility between the North and the South, to arouse sectional jealousies and bitterness, to unsettle trade, and to increase the loads that are now oppressing the people. When will the country be relieved of the intolerable curse of radical-

THE NEW VOLCANIC ADDITIONS TO THE ISLES of Greece.—The men of Athens have had of late quite a sensation over a volcanic eruption in the sea between the isles of Santorini and Theraisa, in the Grecian archipelago. The new Kaimene island, itself a recent volcanic creation, has been in one place enlarged by the addition of a rugged promontory, lifted out of the waves, and in another place diminished by the sinking of the coast line under the water, while near by a new island was thrown up, and at the last accounts those submarine volcanic forces were still actively at work. Several British ships were cruising in the neighborhood, on the watch to pick up any other new islands that might thus turn up beome years ago, near the south end of Sicily. a volcanio island of sahes and scories rose, after a few days of steaming, boiling, fiaming and roaring, some two hundred feet above the sea level, and that as soon as it had sufficiently coled for walking over with double-soled poots the English flag was planted upon its ummit on a boathook. Such is the vigilance and repectity of John Bull as a land speculator and squatter. We have only to suggest that, as Mr. Secretary Welles has now a good many idle vessels on hand, it might be well to employ a few to observe some of these volcanle operations going on, and to appropriate some of the hot dumplings, fresh from the pot, as these new islands may be called. Moreover, as for leagues around those flery isles of

the sea is covered with all sorts of queer fish, boiled and fried, a rare chance is offered for such a man in the cause of science as Agassis. What does Grandtather Welles think of it?

THE NEW JERSEY EXCITEMENT—MR. SENATOR SCOVEL AND HIS BALANCE OF POWER.—New Jersey, the Rip Van Winkle of the North, is at last looming up into bold relief, and Trenton has become the head centre of a great political control of the Stavener. last looming up into bold relief, and Trenton has become the head centre of a great political imbrogilo, in which "Old Thad Stevens" takes a lively interest. The radicals of the United States Senate having rejected the report of their judiciary committee in favor of Senator Stockton, and having ejected him as an uniawful interloper, the New Jersey Legislature is calted upon to fill the vacancy. The republicans have a round majority of a baker's dozen in the House; but in the Senate, the parties otherwise standing ten to ten, the casting vote depends upon the presiding officer, Senator Scovel. He is a republican and a radical, but he has taken his ground against a resolution to preceed to the election of a United States Senator in the place of Stockton. He wants to know his man; he wants the nomination to be made first, because he does not like to commit himself in these critical times to the chances of the election of what "Old Thad" calls "a twaddler" of a conservative. But meantime the New Jersey vote wanted by the radicals in the Senate is not forthcoming, and that vote may be necessary to carry the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. In this important view of the subject conservative men will be satisfied if Mr. Scovel holds fast to his position. Let him do so; for he may thus make for himself a greater name than that of any man in Congress. Let him insist on the claims of Stockton or resist the election proposed till he knows the coming man.

The Lagustaturn and the Benadoway Ram-

TER LEGISLATURE AND THE BROADWAY RAILBOADE.—The Legislature has recently been very
much exercised on the subject of railroads
in the streets of New York. The numerous
propositions for elevated roads and other
modes of relieving Broadway all have their
friends and advocates; but, while some may be
eincere, we think another project underlying
them all is discernible. That is the Broadway
horse car scheme. The secret and silent, but no
doubt powerful, exertions of the friends of this
scheme to spring their contrivance upon the
Legislature at a time when they think they can
carry it through are becoming daily more
noticeable. And we warn those who are
opposed to this Broadway railroad to be on
the alert, or they will rise up some morning
and find a thousand or two laborers at work
tearing up pavements and laying down railroad tracks in front of their stores and dwellings. This Broadway railroad interest has a
mint of money at its command in Albany, and

there is reason for believing that it has bee generously distributed among those who are likely to prove servicescle in putting the road through, or who may be inclined to throw obstacles in the way of its success. If the bill does not pass the present session, it will not be for the want of persistent, though secret, efforts of its friends. Therefore its opponents must keep at work and prevent the adoption must keep at work and prevent the ad of a measure calculated to work the destru tion of so important and beautiful a thorough fare, the pride and world-renowned prom of the metropolis of the country.

Another Disastrous Confingration in the Oil Regions-Petroleum Creek a Sheet of Fiame.

The most diseastrous fire ever known in the Oil Dorado occurred to-day on the Hyde and Egbert farm, commencing about eight o'clock this morning and leating until three o'clock this afternoon. The fire originated from a gas pipe running from the tank of the Buffington and to a dwalling.

from a gas pipe running from the tank of the Burnington well to a dwelling.

At the time there was a very strong wind. The burning oil, running down the hill, set the famous Coquette tank on fire, and the fiame rushing towards the creek, swept everything before it, and on reaching the creek, where there were some six hundred barrels filled, lying on the bank, they took fire, together with seventeen tanks of oil. All were destroyed.

Some also or twelve boats lying in the creek, loaded

At four o'clook the fire was about out, and everything Fire in Richmond.

VANCOUVERS ISLAND.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Americans in the Colony.

By the arrival of the steamship Henry Chauncoy from
Aspinwall at this port we have news from Vancouvers
Island to the 27th of February.

Affairs in that colony were quiet but prosperous.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[From the British Colonist, Feb. 23.]

Yesterday was the 22d of February—a glorious day in the annals of American history. So far as Victoria is concerned, however, it was not kept in the old boisterous way by the American citizens. Flags waved pleasantly enough from every building and numerous were the business houses closed but otherwise there was but little sign of that hilarity which usually characterizes an American holiday. Any yet there was no dminution in the respect for the anni versary of Washington's birth. The here of the Revolution was just as green in the memory of the citizens of the United States yesterday as he was at any time during the present contuny; but the last five years have wasde a wonderfulchange his the American calendar, as well as is the American character. The youthur mind!

commemorative of the mischief-making hap with the cap and bells, will be acrrow, when the motley crowd will be very urable have corf blanche to pla

THE GREAT RONBERY.

HOW THE BONDS WERE ABSTRACTED

DISPOSITION OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY

MODUS OPERANDI OF THE ARREST.

Personnel and Demeaner of the

Prisoner.

been announced, was taken into custody by City Marshal Westcott, of Mewburyport, and two of United States Marshal Murray's detectives, of this city. The plan of working the job was as follows:—It was first ascertained that Mr. Lord kept in his safe an unusually large number of available securities, that he was rather careless in locking tnem up at night, that he seldom locked at the boxes containing them, and that a certain number of days, two or three at least, might elapse after the robbery before they would be missed. Several plans were concected and abandoned, each one involving a new party, until the number of seven were entrusted with the secret.

A brief consultation resulted in the following tion of the bonds. To make each man ser proposed to divide them into seven parcel about the sum of \$215,000 to each man. This I a rendervous was appointed where at some it decided according to circumstances, the mast